you can know what these Japanese are | ples. There are little wooden gods for doing there. Their temple will last for ages, and there are temples in Japan which are many centuries old.

When I visited this temple six years ago the logs were being dragged about from one place to another with great cables of brownish black, in which, here and there, you could see threads of white. The ropes looked very curious to me, and I asked what they were. I was told that they were made of the hair of women who had cut off their locks and given them for this purpose as an offering to Buddha. I was shown a vast amount of such rope, and 200,000 women cut off their hair to make the ropes for the building of this, temple. This hair was of all kinds. Here the fine, silky locks of the maiden were braided into the silvery strands of the old woman, and a section of the rope showed ends of iron gray, snow white and jet black. Some of the cables were as big around as your leg, and there were other ropes no thicker than a clothes-line. These rope have now been all collected together. They are wrapped up in great coils on the portico which runs round the temple, and they will be kept as one of its treesures. Not long ago a section of the tope was sent to the National Museum at Washington, and it may now be seen in one of the cases of that

SOME FAMOUS BUDDHAS. I found other new temples building in different parts of Japan, and I saw magnificent statues of Buddha being made here and there. At Kobe I saw one which had just been completed, and which could not have cost much less than \$100,000. It is just outside of the temple of Nofukuji, and it is an immense bronze image as tall as a fourstory house, and eighty-five feet in diameter about the waist. It is so tall that if you stood on its shoulders you could barely reach to the top of its ears, and the length of the face is eight and one-half feet. Each of its eyes is a yard wide, and its thumbs are two feet in circumference, or almost twice the circumference of a telegraph pole, I judge. The god sits with his legs crossed, like a Turk, and its lap covers as much space as a good-sized parlor. This god sits on a massive pedestal, at the back of which is a door, and there is a little temple inside of it. It is a wonderfully beautiful statue, and It is only one of thousands that may be found throughout the empire. Japan has, in fact, the biggest Budthas in the world. There is one in a park at Nara, not far from the old capital. Kioto, which is the largest. I traveled twenty-five miles in going from Kloto to Nara, and I spent a day in this center of Japanese Buddhism. The statue is in a temple, which is as tall as any New York flat, and you have to take your shoes off before you can go inside of it. It is on a pedestal, and there are dozens of gold gods all about it. Some of these gods are eighteen feet high, but they look like pigmies beside the great mage which sits, with its legs crossed and his right hand uplifted, among them. There is a little fence around it, and it was impossible for me to make my own measurements, but the priests told me it was fifty-three feet in height, and that it is made of bronze plates, which are so cast that they look like one solld mass. This Buddha is more than a thousand years old, or, at least, the material of which it is composed has been worshiped at Nara for that time. It was originally made of gold and copper, about 750 A. D., but the temple containing it has been burned again and again, and it has been each time remelted and remade.

The other great Buddha is that at Kamakura, which has been written about by nearly every traveler who has gone to Japan. It is another immense mage. It is not so tall by six feet as that of Nara, and all travelers so far have spoken of its wonderful beauty and the peaceful content shown in its features. I went out to see it, and looked for the peace, but I couldn't find it. I sat and gazed and studied, but it looked like that of a man whose life has been marked with sorrow rather than pleasure, and with doubt rather than faith. I venture the sculptor who made it did not believe in the religion which he was trying to personify, or wondered at the time if, after all, he

was not mistaken. CHURCHES WITH BIG INCOMES.

Some of these Buddhist temples have enormous incomes. There is one right near the new temple I have described which takes in about \$200,000 a year, and this church has frequently raised in one year from half a million to a million dollars. It is known as the Nishi Hongwandi Temple, and it is a wonder in the richness of its interior decoration. It has hundreds of rooms walled with gold leaf, and it contains hundreds of screens painted by the old Japanese masters. A famous left-handed artist of Japan, Jingoro, did most of the carving within it, and it is ceiled in some places with black and gold lacquer, and its trim-mings are of wonderfully carved brass. It has a bell almost as big as a small easide cottage, and this is rung by a olg log of wood, which is hung outside of the bell to a rope, and can be pulled back so that it will strike the bell on the rebound. It has one audience room which takes nearly one thousand yards of matting to cover it, and the brass lanterns which hang from the great rafters of this room are each as big as a hogshead. This church is one of the most liberal of the Buddhists, and during a talk which I had with the priest I found that his views were very much the same as those of unitarian Christianity. He was not in favor of monopolizing the religions of Japan, and said there was room enough for both the Christians and Buddhists to work. He spoke English fluently, and he told me that he had lived for two years in England. He was very much depressed as to the religious state of Japan, and said that the better classes were largely infidels or agnostics, and many of those who pretended to be Buddhists had no working faith in them. I found him broadminded in every respect, and one thing which he said surprised me. This was that his sect of Buddhists did not believe that Nirvana meant a state of soul annihilation, but that it meant only the annihilation of all that was bad, and of the continuance and growth of all that was good in man. He told me, however, that only a few Buddhists were as liberal as he was, and from what I saw in other parts of the empire I am sure

MANY BUDDHIST SECTS.

. There are almost as many Buddhist

sects in Japan as there are Christian sects in America. They all believe in Buddha, but they have different doctrines and different modes of worship. There is one sect which sell medicine and charms which will protect you against coughs, consumption, the devil or the smallpox. They sell all kinds of sand, which is supposed to make the limbs of the dead soft and flexible, so they can be easily doubled in the boxlike coffins which are used by the Japanese. These are known as the Tendi sect, and they have between four and five thousand temples in Japan. The Monto sect, the Nichiren and the Jodo sect may be called the three most powerful branches of the Japanese Buddhists. The Montos worship Amida Buddha, and they say that earnest prayer, noble thoughts and good works are the elements of their faith. It is to this sect. I think, that these two big temples which I have described belong. and it has also immense temples in Tokyo and elsewhere. The Nichiren sect are the shouting worshipers of the faith. They are violent and noisy, and they think that all other sects except themselves go straight to hell. The Jodo sect do not eat flesh, and they insist that their priests should not marry. They pray without ceasing, and spend a great part of their time squatting before bells of wood and brass, on which they pound in order to wake up the

babies' diseases, around which children's bibs are tied, and there are other gods which are supposed to help babies in teething. There are some which are good for the stomach ache, and others which will cure sore eyes. In some of the temples there are sacred ponies which you may feed with holy beans at 1 cent a plate and gain religious credit thereby. These are, I think, however, more connected with the Shinto temples, and, by the way, there is one famous white horse at the temples of Ise which is supposed to be gifted with supernatural powers. According to the stories current in Japan, he has a good deal to do with the warlike matters of empire, and after the Satsuma rebellion he disappeared and did not come back for three days. His return on the third day was, so the Japanese papers state, con-sidered very prophetic of the success of the Emperor's cause. During the present struggle with China he disappeared again, and, after ten days, returned of Japan state that this indicated Japan's victories of China, and that the hostilities would last three times as long as the Satsuma rebellion

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN. There is no part in the East where the missionaries do more work than in Japan, and they have, as I said, stirred the Buddhists into action. Many of the Japanese do not like the idea that their country should be a field for missionary labors, and some of the people think that such mission work as is done should be done by native pastors. Not long ago the question of foreign missions came up in Parliament, and it was argued from one standpoint that the missionaries ought to be tolerated because they brought a great deal of money into the country. It was stated in the papers at that time that there were 650 foreign missionaries in Japan, and they averaged at least \$100 per month, making a total of \$65,000 per month spent by the missionaries. It will thus be seen that the Christian churches annually spend in Japan at least \$780,-000 a year, and these expenditures, the native papers thought, ought to be encouraged. They stated that there were 40,000 Christians among the Japanese, and that there were 1,200 Japanese pastors. There are Japanese who think that their people are destined to introduce Christianity into China and Corea, and some favor the absorption and combination of the three religions of Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity. The missionaries in Japan are, in reality, doing a great deal of earnest work. The field is divided up among the Catholics and the different Protestant sects, and there is, in addition, a mission of the Greek Church, which has 1,700 baptized converts and which was established by the Russians. The Catholics have three bishops, sixty-seven missionaries and about 40,000 members. The Protestants, unlike those of other countries, work to a large extent together, and they have good schools and good colleges. The Doshisha University, which exists at Kioto, in western Japan, is one of the finest institutions of the far East. Among its professors are men who would do credit to Harvard, and it row includes a girls' school, a school of science and a training school for nurses. There are a number of native religious clubs, and the Young Men's Christian Association has a flourishing organization in Japan, and there is also a Young Woman's Temperance Union. The Red Cross Society has been doing a great deal during the present war, going to the field and taking care of both Japanese and Chinese.

> FRANK G. CARPENTER. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Egypt's first railroad was from Cairo to lexandria, 130 miles. It was opened in Bacteria are so small that it takes 100,000 of them placed lengthwise to measure an

If the United States had as great a relative population as Japan it would have 960,-A Hartford man has invented a new electric motor, which he claims will run over

France is the only European country that has fewer able-bodied men to-day than it had thirty years ago. Rome reached its greatest size during

the fourth century of our era, when its population was estimated at 2,500,000. The tallest man of whom there is authenticated measurements was Funnam, of Scotland, who was 11 feet 6 inches in height. At Gettysburg 140,000 men were opposed, and of this number the total federal loss was 28,198; the total confederate loss was

England has 5,000,000 persons who are either paupers in workhouses, criminals in prisons, homeless of great cities or wan-

The people of Italy are the most heavily taxed of any civilized nation. The state taxation equals 22 per cent. of the earnings

The loft of the federal building, Boston, affords lodgings for postal clerks at 75 cents a month. It is the cheapest lodging house in the city. In 1884 there were in America 3,377 murders, 103 legal executions and 219 lynchings;

in 1889 there were 3,567 murders, 98 executions and 175 lynchings. Tarring and feathering was once a legal punishment of theft. It is to be found in

the statutes of both England and France at the time of the Crusades. Edgar Isbell, one of a party of excursionists to the Chicago drainage canal, was killed by a bowlder thrown into the air by dynamite for their amusement. Reports compiled by the Manufacturers' Record show that the Southern States this

year produced more than one-third of the total corn crop of the United States. The frame that incloses "The Virgin and Child" at the Milan Cathedral is said to be the finest in the world. This picture frame is probably worth upward of £520,000. In south China the chopsticks are taxed,

and a man who can prove that he has no chopsticks-that is, no reliable means of subsistence-may plead ex aption from the A tax on canes was or levied in Marsellles. France. The excuse for it was found in the statement that the caues wore out

the pavement. The tax wis applied to cleaning the streets. The ancient custom of clasping the hands in prayer has been traced back to the bound hands of the captive, which came to be first the emblem of helplessness and then of supplication.

The Greek republics raised money for war

by "inviting" wealthy citizens to contrib-ute. They always contributed liberally, as on one occasion the head of a rich man in Athens was cut off for a refusal. The largest tree in the world is on an island in the river of Kerbudda. It is capable of sheltering seven thousand men, and its trunk is two thousand feet in cir-cumference, so says "Balfour's Botany." The population of London is said to be 5.948,300, and increasing at the rate of 105,-000 a year. The city, therefore, has a pop-ulation of about a million and a half more than Scotland, and a million more than Ire-land.

There are only 450,000 persons in the State of Washington. If that State was as closely settled as Switzerland it would have 12,000,-000 persons; as France, about 17,000,000; as Holland, about 25,000,000; as England, at least 40,000,000, and as Belgium more than

There is a breed of cats little known outside of Maine, and designated in that State as "coon" cats. Animals of this species are tortoise shell in color, and the fur is remarkably thick and long, the tail being so bushy as to suggest that of a

It is said that the supposed grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman who ever lived. The battle of nations was the conflict in 1813 at Leipsig. The nations engaged were the French, Austrians, Russians and Prussians. The allies numbered 160,000,

tinued during three days; the allies lost nearly fifty thousand men in killed and wounded; the French sixty thousand.

French almost as many. The fighting con-

The Holidays Are quite near. You should select your Christmas presents now and have them laid away. I carry a complete selection of diamonds, watches and jewelry.

J. C. SIPE, Room 4, Old Sentinel Building.

Home Seekers' Excursion, On Dec. 18, via the Vandalia line. One fare I could fill this paper with the curious for the round trip. Call on ticket agents or address George E. Rockwell, D. P. A.,

TABER'S SEASON

INDIANAPOLIS LEARNING TO TAKE HER AT HER TRUE WORTH.

Shakspeare Will Soon Be Altogethe Out of Her Repertory, Giving Way to Light Comedy.

Nothing affords a better criterion for judging an actor's ability than his interpretation of Shakspeare. Shakspeare to an actor is what the crucible is to a chemist: whatever of dross or lack of merit rises to the top, so that he who cares to observe may have the actor's faults spread before him as if written on a page. The Marlowe season just closed has been of more than looking fresh and well. The prophets ordinary benefit to Indianapolis theater goers, since it has resulted in giving this city a better understanding of the rank of that, in some respects, gifted woman than heretolittle since her debut seven years ago in the character of Parthenia. Mrs. Taber was a full-fledged actress when she made her appearance before the public. At that time she created the impression of being a most promising woman. But Mrs. Taber has not fulfilled the expectations of her early admirers. She was heralded as the coming American queen of Shakspearean drama. She was accepted as such on her first appearance in this city five years ago. After seven years on the stage, if the uncomplimentary truth be told, Mrs. Taber has not developed into the well-rounded capable Shakspearean personator. The first obstacle was her voice. The lack of any depth in her ability to read blank verse was her most vulnerable point. It is more to Mrs. Taber's credit than to the credit of a few blindly enthusiastic, but well-wishing critics, that she herself first discovered this fact.

The office of dramatic critic is thankless and generally unpopular in any community, yet for the sake of his office the critic owes it to those who take the pains to peruse dramatic criticisms to endeavor as nearly as possible and without malice to correctly weigh the talents of any artist making a bid for popular favor. A mediocre actor might become a veritable furore in an isolated locality and with little hurt to anyone, but in a city situate so near metropolitan towns as is Indianapolis, and with the pretensions of this city, it behooves her people to be able to place a proper estimate on the merits of the dramatic stars who periodically return for brief engage-

It is flattering to observe that Mrs. Taber is beginning to be so understood. There can be no question that this pleasing performer merits the best patronage of the public. That she should be accepted as a star of the first magnitude is a reflection on cultivated taste. Mrs. Taber is not great; never will be great in the way that Neilson, Modjeska, Rehan and others acquired greatness. She has wisely laid aside almost her entire Shakesperean repertory, and is gradually and certainly dropping into light comedy, her best and only forte. Even a limited line of comedies is wholly within her grasp. Standard and heavy comedies, such as the "School for Scandal," are not for her unless they be given with more artistic finish and with many, many times stronger support than her present company. The two Shakesperean plays given the past week-"Romeo and Juliet" and "As You Like It"—will have to be greatly improved in this respect or they, too, will be numbered among the deceased

in her repertory.

Mrs. Taber makes a good Juliet in the lighter episodes of the tragedy, but her Rosalind is lamentably weak. That was evinced by the waning interest in the production this year. Marlowe should never have taken the character of Rosalind. The daughter of the banished duke is, unmistakably, a strong-willed, forward and hoy-denish creature. The idea of traveling in male attire was in perfect keeping with the spirit of Shakspeare's Rosalind. Do not the lines say:

'Were it not better Because that I am more than common tall That I did suit me all points like a man? A gallant curtle-ax upon my thigh, A boar-spear in my hand * * We'll have a swashing and a martial out-

Who could imagine Mrs. Taber handling curtle-ax (cutlass), or wielding a boar spear, or wearing "a martial outside?"
Hers is, necessarily, a delicate, feminine
art and it is this delicacy and never the merging of the woman into the man, though appareled in doublet and hose, that constitutes her charm as Rosalind. Yet it s not the Shakspearean character, the beauties of which are sacrificed with Mrs. Taber in the leading role. Just a word more. Mrs. Taber's support

ing company has ever been selected with a view to misleading the public. Her talents shine, by contrast, with a few only fair and a greater number absolutely poor people. The bulk of them has been playing "My lord, the carr'age waits" parts in first-class companies for years. The real truth is Mrs. Taber has been trifling with the good will of the public and her friends.

Davenport's Hit in "Gismonda." One of the most important events of the season in New York took place last Tuesday night at the Fifth-avenue Theater. It was the first American presentation of Victorien Sardou's latest play "Gismonda," by Fanny Davenport, to whom Sardou always assigns his dramas in this country. The story of the play and the opening performance in Paris has already appeared in the Journal. The production is described in New York as scenically superb, dramatically intense and thrilling, and affording Miss Davenport an opportunity to eclipse her subtile and powerful acting in "Fedora," "La Tosca" and "Cleopatra." When Bernhardt staged the piece in Paris the French press called it the greatest drama of the epoch. The same thing has been said of Miss Davenport's production. The play concerns Gismonda, the Duchess of Athens, widow of Nero II. She has given her oath to marry the man that will leap into the den of a tiger to save her child. No one of her titled admirers dares to risk his life in the attempt, but her chief falconor, Almerio, eaps in and is victorious. The rest of the piece is taken up with Gismonda's effort to absolve herself of her oath, and her eventual love for Almerio. A strong scene in the second act shows Almerio's hut. which Gismonda is leaving at daybreak, after having sacrificed her honor. She discovers Zaccario, Almerio's rival, who has come to the hut to murder, and, learning that Zaccario was also the author of the conspiracy to kill her child, she kills him with an ax. The scene is described as the most exciting the master French strategist of the stage has ever evolved, and Miss Davenport's acting of it is electrifying. Her engagement of eight weeks at the Fifthavenue is all too short for the run of the

LOCAL PLAY BILLS.

Warde-James, Pauline Hall and Hanlon's "Fantasma" This Week, Frederick Warde and Louis James will make their first appearance in this city as joint stars on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, in a production of George H. Boker's "Francesca da Rimini," at the Grand Opera House. These two artists have won their position by conscientious labors, and have done a great good for the American stage in sustaining the legitimate when the public taste had a tendency to deteriorate to farcecomedy and trashy, realistic and sensational dramas. Their policy has been not only to give the plays with the utmost integrity and faithfulness, but also to produce them with adequate scenery and effects. "Francesca da Rimini" was originally produced in this country by the great tragedian, E. L. Davenport, but made famous later by a grand revival by Lawrence Barrett, in pany are above the standard. which Mr. Barrett played the role of the hero, Lanciotto, the hunchback Prince of Rimini, and Louis James played Pepe, the Jester, which eclipsed all former efforts in the production. sented in this city, but the story will have of Frederick Warde and Louis James. The Warde-James company is a fine organiza-tion, and not only is "Francesca" strongly acted, but the scenic embellishment is beau-

Pauline Hall in "Dorcas." Pauline Hall, whose fame is well established in this country, will be seen for the first time, after a lapse of two years, in this city, at the Grand Opera House, the latter half of this week, opening on Thursday, Dec. 20, for three nights and a special Saturday matinee. For this engagement Miss Hall will produce an entirely new work and operatic comedy, entitled "Dorcas," which has won for this talented and handsome prima donna more praise from the critics than anything she has been seen in since her "Erminie" days. It is claimed that "Dorcas" is a distinct novelty, at least as far as the American stage is concerned. In describing it as an operatic comedy this term adequately makes known a style of entertainment which, though new to audiences in this country, has long been popular in the theaters of Paris and the other continental capitals of Europe. "Dorcas," which is in three acts, is from the pen of those brilliant librettists, Harry and Edward Paulton, who have between them fore obtained. This fact was owing to no fault of Mrs. Taber, for she has changed years back, including "Erminie" and "Ni-Miss Hall has surrounded herself with an exceptionally strong supporting company, but this year she has gathered around her a company in support that is of such superior strength and ability that it must at once command attention, as in-

cluded in it are such brilliant artists as
Jeannette St. Henry, who will be remembered here as the prima donna of De Wolf
Hopper's opera company for a number of
years; Kate Davis, contralto, whose clever
work in "Miss Helyett" gained her much favorable notice; William Broderick, for a long time the principal basso of the Emma Abbott Opera Company, and of late years in that same capacity with the Francis Wilson Opera Company; J. Aldrich Libbey, the baritone and comic opera favorite, and also an artist who has served to make successful many of the popular songs of the present day; Charles H. Bradshaw, for many seasons principal comedian in supmany seasons principal comedian in sup-port of Lotta, and Charles Meyer, who will be remembered as one of the principal members of the old McCaull Opera Company.
"Dorcas" will be presented here with the
same considerable attention to the details of scenery, costumes and properties that has marked its overwhelming success ev-

Hanlon's "Fantasma" To-Morrow. Possibly all that is now left to the Amercan stage of the old school of pantomime belongs to the original Hanlon Brothers, who are to present a new and unique edition of their "Fantasma" at English's Opra House to-morrow evening, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a matinee Wednesday. They have maintained an ever-increasing popularity throughout the present generation, and among the youthful element of today their performances are as familiar as that of the greatest show on earth. They have arranged their pantomimes on the old romantic plane which they occupied when the world was younger, but have kept it fresh and entertaining only as such me-chanical geniuses can. In its present shape "Fantasma," from the enthusiastic com-ment it has earned, is undoubtedly one of the most amusing and resplendent pantonimes of the age. Since its appearance here last season these adroit artists have made repeated trips into the haunts and caves of the fairy realms, and are said to have discovered sufficient new wonders in the way of beautiful transformations and humorous nechanical tricks to entitle it to the dignity of an entirely new production. The company that comes this season is the most expensive that they have ever had. The scenery, mechanical effects, etc., are all new. The haif week's engagement will be

"Black Patti" Next Saturday. One of the events of the musical season will be the concert at English's next Saturday evening, of the "Black Patti" (Sisseretta Jones) company, which, in addition to the great colored soprano, contains Mathilde Walter, contralto; Vincenzo Bielletto, tenor; Orme Darvall, basso; Felix Heink, pianist, and Little Ruby, the phenomenal child dancer. This excellent array of artists will appear in a programme admirably arranged and containing the best music, and the concert in all promises to be one of the treats of the season. Of Mme. Jones, the great soprano, little need be said, for no concert goer is unfamiliar with the fame of this extraordinary singer, even if they have never had the good fortune to hear her. Little Ruby, the wonderful child dancer, is an extraordinary creature. While in England the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family had her dance in princes. vate audience, and presented her with a star, set with diamonds, as a token of appreciation of her childish, yet matured, efforts. Mme. Jones is the only colored artist in this fine and the colored artist in this colored artist in this colored artist in this colored artist in the colored tist in this fine concert company. Seats will be on sale at English's, beginning next

Wednesday morning. Fitzsimmons at the Empire. There is a large demand for seats for the engagement of "Bob" Fitzsimmons at the Empire this week. He will arrive in the city to-morrow from Louisville. Capt. Charles Glori has surrounded Fitzsimmons with a company that is far above the average. This will be Fitzsimmons's first appenrance here since the opening of the Empire. He will give an exhibition of punching the bag, which will show his great cleverness as a boxer. Fitzsimmons has been matched to fight James J. Corbett for a purse of \$41,000, a side bet of \$10,000 each and the world's championship. A spe-cial feature of the bili will be the first appearance here of the famous Fitzgibbons family, four in number, who are comedians and vocalists second to none on the American stage. Alice Fitzgibbons has a finely cultivated voice, and Burt, her brother, is voungest comedian before the public Gordon and Lick, originators of musical comedy, first appeared in this city at the Empire two years ago, and made a hit. Howley and Doyle are dancers. Another strong card will be Wallam H. Whittle, the ventriloquist, who comes direct from the Eastern continent, where he was the featere of high-class entertainments. Joe Hardman, Miss Nellie Franklyn, Barron and Forrest, John R. Harty and Van Leer and Barton are in the company.

The Park's Two Attractive Offerings. Commencing with to-morrow's (Monday) matinee and continuing for the first half of the week, with the customary daily matinees, a new play will be offered to the patrons of this popular place of amusement. Melodrama will reassert itself as a change from the last few weeks of successive comedies which have held full sway there. The title of the drama is "Blacklisted," a name much in vogue lately, but it is an innovation as applied to a dramatic composition. "Blacklisted" tells an interesting story in a straightforward manner, and is spoken of as being free from the wild exaggeration that is supposed to be an essential feature of this class of plays. The comedy is strong, and placed so as to dissipate any approach to cloom, and is never obtrusive. The company contains some good names, the principals being J. R. Armstrong, Ernest Allen, William S. Battis, J. Le Brandt, Misses Gertie Norris, Carrie West and Irene, a clever child artist. The scenery is principally carried by the company, and the in-terior of the mill, with its whizzing wheels and noise of escaping steam, is said to be very realistic, while the blowing up of the mill is a very effective finale to a strong

"Killarney and the Rhine." J. E. Toole, the jolly German dialect comedian, and his company will be at the Park, beginning next Thursday afternoon, for three days, in "Killarney and the Rhine." This play is a combination of scenes and incidents peculiar to the lives of the Celt and Teuton on their native There is a strong comedy line heaths. running through the story. Both Ireland and Germany furnish ample opportunity for scenic embellishment. Mr. Toole's style of acting is similar to the lamented J. K Emmet. He is a sweet singer, a graceful dancer and a merry good fellow. Miss Gardner, his leading lady, is an Irish colleen after the Hibernian's own heart. She appears in many sprightly songs and dances. Miss Henrietta Weems, late leading lady with tragedian Keene's company is with Mr. Toole this season, and has created a strong impression wherever she has appeared. Other members of the con

Notes of the Stage. Frederick Warde declares that his present company is stronger than any he has Hagenbeck's famous animal show is one of the big attractions to visit Indianapolis

Few plays can rival Henry Guy Carle-ton's "Lion's Mouth," which will be here Christmas week. acted, but the scenic embellishment is beau-tiful. The cast shows many names of well-known actors, Guy Lindsley playing Paola.

A spontaneous and hearty greeting was accorded Maud Harrison upon her entrance in "Old Love Letters" at the benefit given

Miss Edythe Chapman Francesca, Beverly for the Hahneman Hospital, at Palmer's Turner Guido and Walter Walker Mala- Theater, last week. Anna Robinson, one of the prettiest girls on the stage, has left Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" company. Herne's "Shore Acres," one of the great-est of recent theatrical successes, will be

here later in the season

Fannie Batchelder has joined Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" company, at the Madison-square Theater, New York. Rhea is rehearsing a comedy by Victorien Sardou, called "The Parisians," and is to produce it in three weeks. With the exception of Fox, George H. Adams is probably the most famous of all American clowns. He is with Hanlon

Bros.' "Fantasma" this season. About once a year the report crops up that Jessie Bartlett Davis is to star. Once again Miss Davis denies it. She is perfectly content with the Bostonians

Louis James served in the civil war as sergeant of the Sixteenth New York Artillery. He made his first appearance on the stage in the stock company at Louisville. Miss Dorothy Sherrod, the well-known actress, who appears here with Tim Murphy and Eugene Canfield, is considered one of the best dressed women on the stage. Hanlons' "Fantasma" has just closed a half week's engagement at Dickson & Talbott's High-street Theater, in Columbus, O., playing to "standing room" at each

Otis Skinner has completed his tour of the South. He will begin his Northern tour at the Duquesne Theater, in Pittsburg, to-morrow night. Mr. Skinner's success, ar-tistic and pecuniary, has been equally pro-

In Pauline Hall's "Dorcas," an operatic comedy, a decided novelty is promised, as it is an entertainment which has long been familiar with audiences in Paris and other large cities of Europe, but is as yet new to theater goers here.

DeKoven and Smith's greatest operatic success, "Rob Roy," is playing to an average of \$10,000 a week. These are the largest receipts of any comic opera company appearing in only one piece in the theat-rical history of New York—and this in-cludes "Erminie."

The children will be out in force for the "Fantasma" matinee next Wednesday. This attractive production of the Hanlon Bros. played at the High-street Theater, Colum-bus-Dickson & Talbott's house-last week, to enormous business. It was a half week of "standing room."

Les Freres Crescendo, direct from Koster and Bial's, have joined Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth." Foy and his American Travesty Company will be at English's Opera House Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, with a matinee Christmas day. "Off the Earth" rivals "Sinbad," "Aladdin" and the Henderson productions in its gorgeousness, and is a great Christmas attraction. There are from seventy to eighty people in the company.

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Increase of the Sales of the Indianapolis Brewing Company.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.: Charles Klein, being duly sworn, on his oath says that for more than five years last past he has been nead bookkeeper of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, and as such has been acquainted with the sales of the manufactured product of that company during said time; that he is personally acquainted with the sales of beer made by said Indianapolis Brewing Company dur-ing the calendar months of October and November, 1893, and October and November, 1894; that during the calendar month of October, 1894, the beer sales of said Inof October, 1894, the beer sales of said Indianapolis Brewing Company exceeded its sales for the month of October, 1893, 5,229 kegs, and its sales during the month of November, 1894, exceeded its sales during the month of November, 1893, 4,278 kegs, making its increase of sales for the months of October and November, 1894, over the corresponding months of 1893 a total of 9,507 kegs.

CHARLES KLEIN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1894.

SALEM P. WELMAN. Notary Public.

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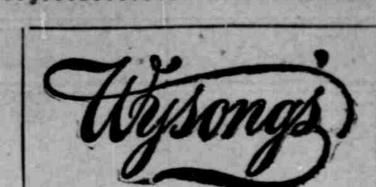
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And the rocking chair moves to and fro, There is nothing like Wysong's Bon-Bons To bring a girl near to her beau! CHRISTMAS-TIDE MATINEE, OF A WEDNESDAY

> When the curtain arises Unfolding surprises, Wysong's Candy Box goes under cover; But when it drops down. Oh, the Caramels brown

That are eaten by maiden and lover!

ON THURSDAY REMEMBER WYSONG'S! We beat the earth on Candles,

At morning, noon and night; And our Nougat, Creams and Candied Fruits Are entirely out of sight. FRIDAY

An hundred Candies, every day, We make fresh for the masses, And not the least among the lot Is Wysong's famed Molasses!

SATURDAY NIGHT When weary with the week's dull round, Your purses filled with dollars bright,

Drop into Wysong's Candy Shop And buy a Box for Sunday Night. **SUNDAY MORNING** The Candy bought at Wysong's Store.

So whispers Mrs. Grundy, Tastes awful nice when one's compelled

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ENVOY:

Read and reflect, and come to me, When "fixing up" your Christmas Tree; For youthful heads and snow-white locks All love a Wysong Candy Box.

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